

Dot Product

Wednesday, May 10, 2023 8:56 AM

review: given vector $\langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$, the unit vector in direction $\vec{v} \rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{1}{|\vec{v}|}}_{\text{length}} \cdot \vec{v}$ } vector of length 1 = $\frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|}$

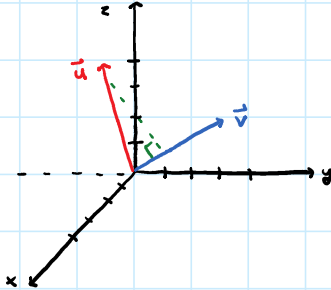
dot product: $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$ of 2 vectors \vec{u} & \vec{v} is the # *always a # / never vector*

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_1 \cdot v_1 + u_2 \cdot v_2 + u_3 \cdot v_3$$

where $\vec{u} = \langle u_1, u_2, u_3 \rangle$, $\vec{v} = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$

ex 1) $\vec{u} = \langle 2, 1, 4 \rangle$, $\vec{v} = \langle -1, 3, 2 \rangle$

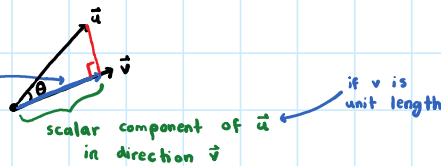
then $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (2 \cdot -1) + (1 \cdot 3) + (4 \cdot 2)$
 $= -2 + 3 + 8 = \boxed{9}$



dot product for projecting:

• scalar component of \vec{u} in direction \vec{v} is

"length" $\vec{u} \cdot \frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} \leftarrow \#$



• projection of \vec{u} to \vec{v} is:

$$\underbrace{\left(\vec{u} \cdot \frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} \right)}_{\#} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|}}_{\text{vector}}$$

ex 2) $\vec{u} = \langle 2, 1, 4 \rangle$, $\vec{v} = \langle -1, 3, 2 \rangle$

find projection of u in direction \vec{v}

solution: first, who is $\frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|}$?

$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{-1^2 + 3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$\frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} = \left\langle \frac{-1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} \right\rangle$$

then $\vec{u} \cdot \frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} = \left(2 \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{14}} \right) + \left(1 \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} \right) + \left(4 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} \right) = \frac{9}{\sqrt{14}}$ (scalar component)

for $\text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{u})$ we have...

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{u}) = \frac{9}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot \left\langle \frac{-1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} \right\rangle \text{ (vector in direction } \vec{v} \text{)}$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{-9}{14}, \frac{27}{14}, \frac{18}{14} \right\rangle$$

or

$$= \frac{9}{14} \cdot \frac{1}{14} \langle -1, 3, 2 \rangle = \frac{9}{14} \vec{v}$$

or

$$= \frac{9}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \langle -1, 3, 2 \rangle = \frac{9}{14} \vec{v}$$